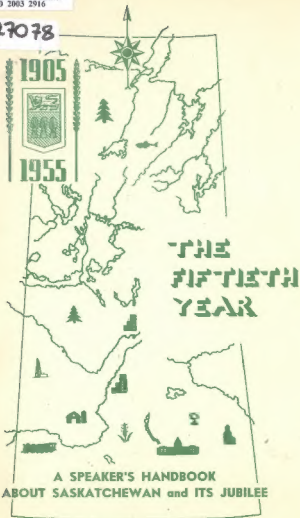




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THE FIFTIETH YEAR

A Speaker's Handbook about Saskatchewan and its Jubilee

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FOREWORD

As Saskatchewan marks its fiftieth year, a great deal will be written and said about the province - its history, its economic progress, and its cultural resources. To answer the need for information and material about Saskatchewan, this handbook has been compiled. It doesn't include everything you might want to know. That would be impossible in the course of fifty pages. It only attempts to bring together, in a convenient form, a selection of quotable statistics, comments and interpretations. The view points are as varied as the authors. The topics have been chosen for interest value, not to be a comprehensive account of any part of the Saskatchewan story. Perhaps this booklet will be no more than a spring board to your own interpretation of your theme. We hope it will serve you as its name implies - a handbook, whether you are student, the 'unaccustomed as I am' breed, or seasoned public speaker.

THE SASKATCHEWAN GOLDEN JUBILEE COMMITTEE
22 Government Insurance Building
Regina Saskatchewan

PART I
SASKATCHEWAN TODAY

Not gold, but only man can make
A people great and strong -
Men who, for truth and honor's sake,
Stand fast and suffer long.

Brave men who work while others sleep,
Who dare while others fly -
They build a nation's pillars deep
And lift them to the sky.

Ralph Waldo Emerson

INTRODUCTION

John N. Archer, Legislative Librarian.
From The Encyclopedia Americana

Saskatchewan - a name to conjure with! A name reminiscent of the fur trade era - a name synonymous with wheat - a name familiar to oil men. The fabulous days of fur are over; since the turn of the century the history of this Western province has been largely written in terms of wheat. This has not proved an unmixed blessing even though the last two decades have unfolded a saga to riches story as the grim 1930's gave way to the prosperous 1940's. Today Saskatchewan prospers, but even the prospect of the biggest harvest on record does not entirely stifle the poignant undertones of anxiety born of the instabilities of the past. These may well be muted in a future of oil and industry.

Professor G. W. Siggea.
From 'Saskatchewan History'

There is no doubt that Saskatchewan has a history full of the stuff that makes life dynamic, dramatic and challenging. In less than three centuries the area included in this province has passed through all the major phases of material culture, from stone tools to industrialized agriculture. In less than half a century it has been transformed from a trading colony to a self-governing province. In less than three decades the greater portion of its habitable areas was covered with homesteads, railways, roads, towns, villages, churches and schools. Here is a story worthy of remembrance and on a sufficiently high level of human endeavour and achievement to be called history.

THE LAND

Quotations from Industrial Development Brochures and Bureau of Publications.

The Province of Saskatchewan occupies the centre of the "Changing Canadian West." Nearly equidistant from the Canadian Lakehead at Fort William and the shores of the Pacific at Vancouver, Saskatchewan is bordered by the provinces of Alberta on the west and Manitoba on the east. To the north lie the Northwest Territories, while to the south are the states of Montana and North Dakota.

From the international border at the 49th parallel, to the Territories at the 60th parallel, the province extends a distance of 761 miles. Saskatchewan's east-west dimensions decrease from 393 miles along the 49th parallel to 277 miles at the northern limit of the province. These dimensions give Saskatchewan an area of 251,700 square miles, approaching that of Texas, the largest state of the Union, and nearly equal to the combined area of France, Belgium, Holland and Switzerland.

The main rivers in the southern half of the province are the North and South Saskatchewan, which join east of Prince Albert; the Qu'Appelle and the Carrot. Of the countless lakes and rivers in northern Saskatchewan, the main waters are the historically-famous Churchill River, Lake Athabasca, which lies partly in Alberta, and Reindeer Lake, the northeast tip of which is in Manitoba.

Saskatchewan is divided into four chief geographical regions; the open plains country of the south, a region of rolling prairies, interrupted by ridges and valleys; the park lands further north, with copses or bluffs of poplar; the commercial forestarea, a great tree belt; and the mineral-rich Precambrian Shield in the north with thousands of lakes and rivers, muskegs and rocks worn smooth by erosion.

WIND AND WEATHER

Industrial Development Brochure.

The climate of Saskatchewan illustrates the continental situation of the province. Its major characteristics are extreme temperature variations and low, variable precipitations with a marked seasonsable rhythm.

In January, the coldest month, the zones of similar temperature run north-west - south-east. The mean daily temperature then varies from 10 degrees F above zero in the south-west to 23 degrees F below zero in the north-east.

In the warmest month, July, the temperature pattern assumes a more latitudinal distribution, with a variation from 68 degrees F in parts of Southern Saskatchewan to 55 degrees F in the north-east.

The areas of least precipitation are found in western Saskatchewan, where the lowest values of 12 to 14 inches occur. In parts of eastern and northern Saskatchewan where maximum precipitation occurs, annual values of 16 to 18 inches are found. There is a marked seasonal distribution in the southern part of the province, where much of the precipitation falls as summer rains, but this seasonal rhythm is less noticeable in the north. As this summer rain is largely the result of convectional disturbances rather than any regular persistent moist air flow, there is frequently a large variation in summer precipitation. Crop yields are closely related to spring and summer soil moisture conditions.

PEOPLE

Saskatchewan Archives and Bureau of Publications.

In 1690 Henry Kelsey became the first white man to see Saskatchewan. Pushing westward and southward from the shores of Hudson Bay, Kelsey made his way through the northern bush country and then out on the rolling plains to a point near what is now Saskatoon.

Two centuries later the Canadian Pacific Railway line had been built through the southern part of the province and slow settlement of the prairies was under way. By 1900 the population of Saskatchewan was about 90,000.

The creation of the Province in 1905 took place in the very midst of the phenomenal tide of settlement which finally transformed the Saskatchewan community.

One of the special features of Saskatchewan society is the varied ethnic composition of the population. Only slightly more than half our people are of British origin. The story of the other European peoples, their traditions, their coming to Canada, their settlement and their adjustment is a thrilling tale which is only beginning to be written.

Today, according to 1953 Bureau of Statistics estimates, there are 861,000 people in the province. Of these, about 44.3% are of British Isles stock; German, 14.5%; Ukrainian 8.9%; Scandinavian, 7.6%; French, 5.5%; Netherlands, 4.0%; Polish 3.2%; Jewish, 2.0%; and other nationalities, 11.2%.

Almost half the people in Saskatchewan, 398,279 or 47.6%, live on farms, which number 112,018. The more thickly settled portion of the province extends from the International Boundary northward about 350 miles.

That a single group, the farmers, form such a large part of the population is one reason for the unparalleled unanimity of feeling among residents of Saskatchewan on a great many issues. Almost every person in the province directly or indirectly depends for his livelihood upon the farmer.

H A R V E S T

Message from the Premier:

"In this period of our nation's development, the forces that have led to Canada's present greatness are now focused on the Canadian West. Saskatchewan, centrally located in the West, is playing an increasingly important role in this new resource development and industrial growth."

Bureau of Publications:

This province still produces 60 percent of all the wheat grown in Canada but her economy is becoming daily more and more diversified. In 1953 the total farm cash income was \$711,419,000, an all-time record, and total production for the province exceeded the \$1,000,000,000 figure for the first time in history.

Not only does Saskatchewan exceed the combined wheat production of Manitoba and Alberta, the other two great wheat producing provinces in Canada, but she also grows about one-third of Canada's oats and barley.

Highlighting the trend towards industrial development and industrial expansion has been the impressive and unprecedented search for oil in Saskatchewan. In 1953 oil companies spent a total of \$52,000,000 in exploration and development work in this province, with an estimate of \$68,000,000 for 1954.

Metallic minerals, too, have entered the limelight as a most important natural resource to Saskatchewan. Centered around the search for uranium, northern mineral development in the year 1951 saw a record expenditure of more than \$3,000,000. There is a possibility, many experts feel, that Saskatchewan might become the greatest uranium producer in the world in a few years.

Saskatchewan International Wheat Champions.

Seager Wheeler, 1911, 1914, 1915, 1916, 1918.
Henry Holmes, 1912.
Paul Gerlach, 1913.
J. C. Mitchell, 1919, 1920, 1924.
R. C. Wyler, 1922.
Frank Isaacson, 1933.
R. F. Robbins, 1950.

"A popular picture of our province might well be that of a brawny young man, knee-deep in a pile of wheat, reaching out to open a barrel of oil with his left hand, while his right hand gropes for uranium. I am not sure how the young man is dressed. Fifteen years ago he would have been in baggy overalls, well patched. Today he is probably wearing a business suit, or a prospector's garb."

-- John Archer.

FROM OXEN TO COMBINE

Grant MacBran,
From "Between the Red and the Rockies"

The total number of Saskatchewan farms dropped by almost 20% in the ten-year period from 1941 to 1951, while the average size of farms increased by a corresponding percentage. A certain amount of sociological wailing was heard about the diminishing farm population but there was no reason to suppose the urban-farm groups were not reasonably in balance. And moreover, it is more important that farm people have good homes and good living than that a big population be in residence on the land.

Mechanization was the principal factor back of that falling rural population. Indeed, the application of mechanics has accounted for numerous changes in farm practices. It is a dramatic story, touching farm power, seeding and tillage machinery, harvesting machinery, and the labour-saving devices that go with farm electrification.

The first threat to the supremacy of the lowly oxen and the not so lowly horses that broke and cultivated the homesteader's prairie fields was the lumbering steam engine. Next came the heavy gasoline tractors that scorned the need for a tankman to haul water and a stoker to push straw or wood into the glutinous fire-box. Ultimately the trend was to lighter and more efficient types and the farm model which emerged was streamlined, manoeuvrable, mounted on pneumatic tires, equipped with hydraulic controls, and fast enough to break the local speed limits when travelling on the highway. It bore only a slight resemblance to its mechanical ancestors of just thirty or forty years earlier.

Between 1940 and 1950, farm tractors doubled in number, and in the latter year there were 55 tractors per 100 farms in Canada, 85 per 100 farms in the three midwestern provinces, and 100 per 100 farms in the wheat province of Saskatchewan where conditions most favour their use.

THE NORTH

John Archer.

The northland is a hunter's paradise, one of the few areas still open to the big game hunters, Fish, fur and forest products bring in substantial income. The provincial government has set up marketing boards for lumber and fish and has provided fur auctions for the trapper's catch. The profits from these agencies go into a conservation program. The long term plan is to arrive at a balance between production and cropping and at the same time to provide a more stable market. The term "New North" is itself indicative of a re-awakened interest. The Saskatchewan Government Airways provides easy access to the northland for fisherman, lumberman, tourist and prospector. The discovery of uranium in the Beaverlodge area and the planned development of Uranium City has aroused the liveliest interest in this venture. In the week of August 4th to 11th, 1952 a rush of claim staking reminiscent of the Klondike era took place. More than 700 prospectors poured into the office at Uranium City to file prospecting claims.

Jim F. C. Wright.

Flying over this great and rugged land of forest, lake and stream, for many miles you see no man down there, no sign of human habitation. And that could be a reason why, when pontoons or skis touch down at an outpost settlement, you are greeted by friendly people: men, women and children whose faces say - even before a word is spoken - "glad to see you".

Saskatchewan's North - a community whose radio brings awareness of a troubled world outside, a people who have come to know the exciting and portentous Klik, Klik, klik of the Geiger counter in the presence of uranium-bearing ore and who hope, with the rest of the world, that this warning rattle will not conjure up the man-contrived serpent, triggered to strike; but that the atomic energy so born may be used in a search for happiness in a world groping its way.

It was on the prairie and open plains regions to the south that the clicking steel rails and humming telegraph lines opened the Palliser Triangle to agricultural settlement. The consequent demand for railway ties, line poles and lumber for farm homes and mushrooming towns caused rapid expansion about 1900 in the timber industry of the north. Yet today, many a boy or girl of Saskatchewan's north knowing well the aeroplane and radio, has yet to see a railway train or talk into a telephone.

CITIES

Bureau of Publications.

The capital city of Saskatchewan, Regina, is in the centre of a rich agricultural district and has direct railway connections with all the important points in Western Canada. Some manufacturing is carried out in Regina. The beautiful provincial Legislative Building is situated there in the midst of a fine park on the shores of Wascana Lake. Regina is also the home of Regina College, an affiliate of the University of Saskatchewan. Population, according to the 1951 Dominion census, was 71,319.

Saskatoon, which straddles the South Saskatchewan River, is important commercially and educationally. Population in 1951 was 53,268. It is the seat of the University of Saskatchewan and one of the provincial Teachers' Colleges. It is also an important railway and distributing district. One of the Canadian Government storage elevators is situated at Saskatoon.

Moose Jaw, an important railway point, has extensive stockyards and flour mills. A large storage elevator with a capacity of about 4,000,000 bushels of grain is situated there, as well as special equipment for cleaning grain. Moose Jaw, home of one of the provincial Teachers' Colleges had a 1951 population of 24,355.

Prince Albert, just south of the geographic centre of the province, is the jumping-off point for most of Northern Saskatchewan. The city contains large sawmills and flour mills. It is also a centre for farm supplies and marketing and for fur trading. Population in 1951 was 17,067.

Other cities and populations of Saskatchewan are: North Battleford, 7,489; Swift Current, 7,430; Weyburn, 7,138; and Yorkton, 7,054.

GOVERNMENT

Bureau of Publications.

The provincial government is vested in a Lieutenant Governor and a Legislative Assembly of 53 members, the latter elected for five-year terms. Women have had the voting franchise and have been eligible for election to the legislature since 1916. In the 1952 election, one woman, Mrs. Marjorie Cooper, was elected in Regina as a Co-operative Commonwealth Federation (government) member. As of 1954 the province is represented by 17 elected members in the Canadian House of Commons at Ottawa.

The labor force of Saskatchewan enjoys the protection of some of the most advanced labor legislation in Canada. For example, minimum wage regulations, applying uniformly to both men and women, are the highest in the country - \$24 per week in the cities and larger towns, \$21.50 per week elsewhere. Among other things Saskatchewan workers are guaranteed: the 44-hour week; two weeks' holidays with pay and eight specified statutory holidays per year; the right to organize in trade unions of their choice and to bargain collectively with their employers; workmen's compensation benefits which are the highest in Canada at 75 percent of earnings.

Another right guaranteed to every person in Saskatchewan is the right to employment without discrimination on grounds of race, creed, color or nationality. This is provided for in the Saskatchewan Bill of Rights Act which also assures each person the right of access to public places, to own and occupy property without restrictive covenants and to secure an education.

The hospitalization plan is the first of its kind in North America. Covering about 97 percent of the population of the province, from the time of its inception in 1947 until the end of 1953, the plan has paid for 12,290,112 days in hospital for 1,190,905 cases discharged at a total cost of \$80,940,946, with administration costs averaging only 4.7 percent of that total.

THE ROYAL COMMISSION
ON AGRICULTURE AND RURAL LIFE

On the 7th day of March, 1952, the following Resolution was passed by the Legislative Assembly.

"That this Assembly, recognizing

- (a) that in recent years the rapid increase of farm mechanization and the widespread adoption of new agricultural methods have resulted in basic changes in rural life and the farm economy of Saskatchewan, and
- (b) that these economic trends are creating new rural social problems as well as adversely affecting the ability of our young people to become established in the agricultural industry, and
- (c) that these trends also offer an opportunity for further extending the amenities of rural life,

agrees it is advisable that the Provincial Government should appoint a Royal Commission to investigate and make recommendations regarding the requirements for the maintenance of a sound farm economy and the improvement of social conditions and amenities in rural Saskatchewan."

On October 3, 1952, the Cabinet announced the appointment of the Commissioners Professor W. B. Baker as Chairman, Mrs. Nancy Adams, J. L. Phelps, R. L. Fowler, C. W. Gibbings and T. R. Bourassa. Because they have been asked to prepare a guide for agricultural and rural programs over the next 25 years, the Commissioners feel that the people throughout the Province should have a large part in this inquiry.

The Commissioners hope to achieve four major objectives:

- Take stock of Saskatchewan agriculture and rural life.
- Prepare a general guide for communities, organizations, governments, and the University for the development of agriculture and rural life.
- Make all interests in the Province more aware of the changes taking place in the rural economy.
- Help the public realize more fully how existing organizations are serving rural communities, thereby encouraging further development of these organizations.

The six Commissioners represent the people of Saskatchewan. They are making this a "People's Commission" by getting the views of as many farmers and townspeople as possible at community forums, conferences and public hearings.

The main concern of farm parents is to provide a good education for their children, and this often influences the decision to move into a town or city, according to a brief from the Saskatchewan Agricultural Societies Association presented at the hearings. Farm families will only stay in rural areas if educational facilities are within reasonable distance and there is adequate transportation service for the children.

Living conditions in rural areas will have to be improved before there will be an adequate supply of teachers for country schools, the brief from the Saskatchewan Teachers' Federation stated. The best possible school facilities should be provided by long-term planning that included consolidated schools located on roads zapped out by municipal officials and school unit authorities.

The Saskatchewan Rivers Development Association believes the South Saskatchewan dam is the key to a better pattern of farm settlement and the promotion of a diversified farming economy that will mean more income stability. The Saskatchewan Association of Rural Municipalities proposes broader sources of municipal revenue, but sees no particular merit in larger administrative units that will further reduce the personal contact in local government. The Saskatchewan Board of Trade is not sure that the present movement off farms is a permanent trend but is against any "arbitrary action" to reverse the movement from farm to city. It also sees any attempt to limit the size of farms arbitrarily as establishing a precedent "that could be extended to cover many other forms of economic activity."

Industrial development in Saskatchewan can speed rural electrification, through greater power consumption and consequent cheaper rates, in the opinion of the Saskatchewan Branch of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association. The brief from the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool contains proposals for farm income stability, conservation, long-term credit, marketing boards, crop insurance and farm floor prices fair to both producer and consumer.

The Research Division of the Commission, in an intensive study of agricultural credit, has found that Saskatchewan farmers today require four times as much ready working capital to run their business as they needed a little over a decade ago. At the same time their fixed capital costs in purchasing land, building homes and increasing total acreage also have risen to record figures, due mainly to high land prices and the larger farms required for most efficient machinery operation.

The Commission's study centres particularly on these two sets of farming costs, to determine what credit facilities are now available to farm operators. Although main emphasis is on the need for long-term fixed capital credit that will help buy farms on reasonable repayment terms, a considerable portion of the study is being devoted to the growing need for shorter term loans to pay farm operating expenses. The study on fixed capital requirements starts with the assumption that the ideal credit plan is one in which sufficient credit is advanced to establish an economic unit, with repayment terms that can be met by the farmer without unduly sacrificing his living standards. This implies a long repayment period, with provisions for variation in annual payments according to income fluctuations. It also assumes careful assessment of the debt-carrying capacity of a farm and the farmer's abilities, with some supervision over farm management.

The Commission's research is assessing future needs of farmers for working capital credit that is required in farm business for the same purposes that business-men use it in their lines. This will be of special interest to local merchants who now carry much of the farmers' working capital load in the form of credit sales that add to their own operating costs.

Also given priority in the inquiry are the inter-related problems of municipal reorganization and roads. These have been described as "the hottest issues facing the Commission". Actual construction of roads now totals nearly 100,000 miles, including 30,000 miles of market roads and 45,000 miles of local roads. In addition there are 8,300 miles of gravelled highways. On a per capita basis, Saskatchewan has three times the road mileage of Manitoba, and twice that of Alberta. Suggestion has been made to the Commission that construction should be confined to a "grid" of market roads, complete with power and telephone lines and centralized rural schools, and that the farm settlement pattern should be changed to put most of the farm homes along these all-weather travel routes.

CO-OPERATION

John Archer

From Encyclopedia Americana

From the people themselves has come one answer to the vicissitudes of a feast and famine economy. It lies in co-operative endeavour. The amalgam of racial groups and the consequent intermingling of cultures has made for a tolerant and resourceful citizenry. The constant struggle to overcome environmental disadvantages has resulted in a people willing to experiment and able to co-operate. Early attempts were associated with farmer organisation. So efficacious did these prove that the movement spread rapidly. The province-wide wheat pool was organized in the 1920's and this organization, now broadened into the Saskatchewan Co-operative Producers Limited, has become one of the great stabilizing forces in the province. Today, with more than 1,200 co-operatives organized, Saskatchewan has more such enterprises than any province or state in North America. The aggregate memberships are over the half million mark out of a total population of 831,728. Some measure of the financial strength of the movement is shown in the decision of the Saskatchewan Federated Co-operative Limited to spend \$5,500,000 to expand their Regina refinery in 1953.

The co-operative idea is not confined to producer, wholesale and retail organisations. There are more than a score of co-operative farms operating in the province. Just how permanent this movement will be, or how widespread it will become, cannot be foretold. It is one of over-coming the initial obstacle of lack of individual capital in setting up in farming and it is one answer to the drawback of isolation.

Co-operative activities are outside the political sphere but the co-operative ideal has permeated political thinking. Since 1944 the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation (C.C.F.) Party under Premier T. G. Douglas has been in power in the province. It is significant that Saskatchewan, an agrarian unit, should be the first political entity to elect a social-democratic government on the North American continent.

The people of Saskatchewan are enjoying prosperous times. Their optimism, however, is tempered with a healthy realization of the transitory nature of prosperity, for none know better than they how vulnerable is each year's harvest. Science and experience will lessen this vulnerability. Oil, Uranium and industry will lessen the dependence on farming. Yet in the foreseeable future agriculture will continue to be the chief industry of the province. It is in this environment that the political maturity, the adaptability and the resourcefulness of the people will continue to be tested.



PART II
HISTORIC SASKATCHEWAN

I sing to you, men with the hands of toil,
 To the name of you,
 To the fame of you,
Who in earlier days on our native soil
Lived lives of hardship, dull, obscure,
Founding a nation strong and sure,
Your work enduring as bronze shall stand
As long as your children rule the land,
A monument time can never spoil.

Mabel Burkholder

SIRTH OF A PROVINCE

John Archer

"Envisage if you can this area, now known as Saskatchewan, after the last ice mass had soggily slung off to the north under the attacks of a warming climate. This was a stricken land - but gradually grasses and trees clothed the starved earth. Animals followed in the wake of the returning life and perhaps 10,000 years ago the first man appeared - coming in from Asia and down the coast and through the valleys to the plains. While history unfolded in Europe and Asia the natives here multiplied and learned to exploit their environment. Finally in 1690-1, Kelsey, the first white man to view the plains and the buffalo herds, arrived on a friendly mission to the Indians - as the Europeans called them. An oldworld rivalry between France and England was fought away here but England won and the Hudson's Bay Company administered this vast area. Rivalry in furs with the pedlars from Montreal led to the founding by Samuel Hearne, of Cumberland House in 1774, the first permanent white settlement in Saskatchewan. The fur trade and the buffalo hunt were for decades the mark of this Northwest. Fur posts proliferated in the river valleys. The Met's nation was born. In 1877 the territory was transferred to Canada. The prairies were organized. The railroad came. There was blizzards in 1885 as the Met's and Indians rose against the neglect of a distant authority and sought to preserve their own distinct culture. The gates of Europe opened and a flood of settlers poured in. In 1904 Saskatchewan was born. For years the prairie area was so famous for wheat that the northern half of the province was hardly known. The tide of settlement filled up the open land and all was building and breaking and sowing and harvesting. The war of 1914-18 stirred a patriotism, almost forgotten in the work of building a society in these vast plains. The decade of the twenties saw the differences as between Jew and Slav, Dutch and Norwegian, Greek and German, English and Estonian blur, as great experiments in co-operation were undertaken. The blight of the thirties stilled the bluster and crawling of a new land and sharpened in adversity and privation the old pioneer virtues of hardihood and neighbourliness. War came again and the undaunted sons and daughters of undaunted parents who had fought the first war, took up the challenge as befits a hardy folk. There was the victory, and almost as though this last evil had been the final torment, Saskatchewan has, since the war, burst out in new strength and new vigour. No longer do we speak only of our prairie land. The north is beckoning as the new technology probes the vitals of rocks which have lain a-weathering since the mists caressed off a cooling earth. We are young and strong and eager to meet the future -- but we are wise in the ways of working together as we are proud of our multiple heritage."

His Honour, Lieutenant-Governor Alexander Morris - (from his first address to the Council of the North West Territories in 1872)

"A country of vast extent, which is possessed of abundant resources, is entrusted to your keeping; a country which, though at present but sparsely settled, is destined, I believe, to become the home of thousands of persons, by means of whose industry and energy that which is now almost a wilderness will be quickly transformed into a fruitful land, where civilization and the arts of peace will flourish."

His Honour, Lieutenant-Governor David Laird - (speech at Battleford, Thanksgiving Day, November 27, 1879)

"The great industry of this country must be agriculture and cattle

raising. Over very extensive districts it has been proved that the principal grains - wheat, oats, and barley - and roots, such as potatoes, turnips, carrots, parsnips and beets, can be raised very successfully. Our wild grasses are also very nutritious. Cattle and horses thrive well on these, and I have no doubt that sheep raising likewise would be profitable in this country, were their natural enemies - the wolves and basky dogs - sent to the happy hunting grounds of all such carnivorous animals. With, therefore, bread the staff of life, meat which will compare favorably with the roast beef of Old England, potatoes for table use and for starch manufacture, beets for sugar, wool for warm clothing, coal or lignite for fuel, and a healthy and bracing climate, what is to prevent this country from becoming the home of a great people? The car of progress is on the move. Immigrants are arriving yearly, slowly it may be as yet; but still the cry is, "they come." Mark! may we not hear their footsteps: -

"I hear the tread of pioneers
Of nations yet to be;
The first low wash of waves where soon
Shall roll a human sea."

SASKATCHEWAN PREMIERS

(From Bureau of Publications)

The Honourable Walter Scott was premier when the first session of the Saskatchewan legislature began on March 29, 1906, the year after the new province was created. Lieutenant-Governor A. E. Forget opened the new legislature "with ceremony befitting an historic occasion". Saskatchewan produced 25 million bushels of wheat in the crop year 1905-6 and settlers were pouring in from Eastern Canada, from the U.S.A., Europe and Asia. During the following decade of great expansion the new legislative building was erected, the University of Saskatchewan opened. At the end of the Scott regime in 1916, Saskatchewan was "the breadbasket of the world", and it seemed as if the good times would never end.

The Honourable W. M. Martin was premier from 1916 to 1922. World War I and postwar years were prosperous years for Saskatchewan. Under the impetus of high controlled wheat prices, land was broken which later experience proved might better have been left for cattle grazing. In 1921 the Wheat Board was discontinued, world prices sagged, and for the first time Saskatchewan farmers learned that there could be "tough times" in the new west. In the ploughing up of marginal land, and in the wheat price drop, perceptive citizens might have seen the shade of future disaster. But during the Martin period, of office, two small oil companies were formed "to develop the oil fields of northern Saskatchewan", foretelling the beginning of a new era still 30 years in the future.

The Honourable C. A. Dunning led the government from 1922 to 1926. These were years of recovery from the short depression, and years of relative prosperity. With wheat subject to severe fluctuation on the open market, the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool was formed as a means of stabilizing wheat prices. When the Dunning administration ended, Saskatchewan was comfortably well off, with the lowest funded debt west of the Maritimes. That was in 1926, the year often selected by economists as the "normal" year of world economic conditions. For Saskatchewan it was also a "normal" year. This close reflection of the world economy was prophetic of Saskatchewan's destitution only a few short years later.

The Honourable J. G. Gardiner held the reins of government from 1926 to 1929 and for a short time in 1934. In 1928 Saskatchewan produced the "greatest wheat crop produced in any state or province in the whole world", according to a government spokesman of the day. In 1929 cool spring weather, drought and low prices cut crop value a hundred million dollars below the 1928 value and the Great Depression was beginning to paralyze the world economy. The end of the first Gardiner regime saw the end of the consistent myth that the western provinces would never stop prospering.

The Honourable J. T. W. Anderson was premier during the first four years of the Depression, 1929 to 1934. The Wheat Pool - one of the farmer's bright hopes for a stable future - collapsed with thousands of other businesses the world over. Saskatchewan, with a one-crop economy, was prostrate when the world price of wheat dropped far below the cost of production and shipping. The budget speech of the first Anderson legislative session terminated with the "hope for better, more prosperous and happy days in store for us." But prosperous days were more than a bitter decade away. The one bright spot on the horizon was that Saskatchewan gained control of her natural resources, September 1, 1930.

The Honourable W. J. Patterson became premier in 1935, following the brief second Gardiner administration. These were years when drifting dust obliterated the hopes and plans of a generation; when the young men of Saskatchewan "rode the rode" across the whole Dominion in search of work, when whole families from the dried out areas made pitiful treks, possessions piled on hayracks, in search of new land to the north. They were years when "relief money" no longer meant passive individual acceptance of charity, but rather became a tragic symbol of provincial poverty. The Rowell-Sirois report on Dominion provincial relations set a new pattern for national economic thought, if not always action. When prosperity did come at the end of the decade, the youth of the province, nurtured in depression, were being matured in war.

The Honourable T. C. Douglas became premier in 1944, shortly before the end of the Second World War, and is premier at the present time. This last economic era in Saskatchewan's history has been one of agricultural prosperity, postwar reconstruction and booming development comparable only to the first boom from 1905 through World War I. Development of natural resources - oil, potash, timber, metallic minerals in the north - offers hope that a more diversified economy may cushion the shock of any future depression and in the meantime assure a high level of general prosperity. The almost complete mechanization of agriculture has brought about the highest production ever, at the lowest cost in man-hours of labour. It also has presented a considerable problem as to the future pattern of rural social development.

HISTORIC SITES

(From Press Releases)

Alexander Henry-Frobisher Fort

The remains of an old fort established in 1775 have been located in the northeastern part of the province. The site is the remains of the Alexander Henry-Frobisher Brothers fort. It is located at Denare beach on Amisk lake. This site is of special significance as it marks one of the important phases in the amalgamation of the fur traders to meet the competition of the Hudson's Bay Company.

Credit for the discovery goes to Harry Moody, veteran trader and prospector of the Amisk Lake district, and to J. D. Herbert of the Golden Jubilee committee. Mr. Moody had been searching for the site for more than 20 years, since learning that it was in his territory.

Mr. Moody and Mr. Herbert partially excavated the area, uncovering remains of five buildings and six fireplaces. In every respect they confirm the descriptions given in the journals of Alexander Henry. A considerable number of historic artifacts were recovered, ranging from pearl-handled knives and forks to the hinges of sea chests.

Duck Lake Cairn

At each unveiling of memorials Canadians freed themselves of prejudices of the past, said Campbell Innes, Battleford, when he presented the Duck Lake Memorial to the people of that district on June 21, 1953, on behalf of the National Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada.

It was a simple ceremony, but nonetheless dignified as speakers spoke in the Ancient Cree, in English and in French. Behind them stood the Duck Lake Memorial with bronze plaques carrying the brief account of the significance of the memorial in the three tongues:

It said: "Duck Lake, Battleford. Here, on 26th March, 1885, occurred the first combat between the Canadian Government Forces, under Major L. N. F. Crozier, and the Metis and Indians, under Gabriel Dumont".

Dr. Thomas: "These things which the pioneers of this district prized - the privileges of work, of worship, of self government, and of education, are the simple but fundamental things which are cherished by all men everywhere. They are universal in their appeal and in their importance. Millions are seeking them today in all parts of the world. In remembering their place in the history of this district, we renew our sense of brotherhood with all men everywhere."

Historic Fort Battleford

Fort Battleford National Historic Park in Saskatchewan marks the scene where the colorful Royal Canadian Mounted Police, then the North West Mounted Police, won their first round against the wild Canadian West. Situated squarely in the Indian country, Fort Battleford was destined to play an important part in developing the West.

The presence of the Mounted Police at Fort Battleford, which was headquarters for the Saskatchewan district, encouraged a steady influx of settlers into this vast territory. Within the district's limits dwelt some of the most powerful plains Indians, including the influential Poundmaker and Big Bear.

The situation was one of tension for years, then it erupted in 1885, when the Indians, spurred on by the half-breed Louis Riel, broke into open rebellion. The fort provided a precarious refuge for the settlers who flocked to it, for it lay within striking distance of several thousand Indians. But it was never attacked, for news of Riel's defeat induced the Indians to surrender to the forces of law and order.

The fort became a National Historic Park in 1942, just 75 years

after its establishment. Its buildings house Indian relics and furnishings of the Old West.

Fort Qu'Appelle

The rolling Saskatchewan prairie land has given up a secret that it kept for more than 100 years - the location of the original Fort Qu'Appelle, one of the most famous early trading posts in Western Canada.

It gave up that secret to a device that was invented during the last world war to save lives - a mine detector.

As far as is known here, this is the first time a mine detector has been used in archaeological work. Certainly it is the first time in Saskatchewan and probably the first in Canada.

A handful of old square nails, part of a saw, a copper pot handle, a horse bit, a broken knife - these were part of the evidence turned up.

P L A C E N A M E S

A. E. Cameron
(From 'Saskatchewan History')

Place names are like a mirror held up to history. In Saskatchewan, we can trace the influence on place names of the fur traders, the early settlers and the surveyors. The rapid expansion of the railways and other institutions accompanying the surge of settlement into the plains is clearly discernible in the names on our maps. Other names recall the Indians and their customs. Settlers from distant lands might bring in a cherished name as the one familiar thing in a strange new world. These are only a few of the many influences which helped to shape the place names of Saskatchewan.

When the white man first came into the land, the Indians had already given names to many features of the country that played a part in their lives. The river from which our Province takes its name had been christened by the natives "Saskatchewan" or "rapid flowing". Occasionally the white man accepted the Indian name as it stood or as he believed the Indian sound would be spelled in Roman characters. At other times he applied the English translation of the Indian name. Many times, of course, he ignored the indigenous name and applied one of his own selection.

Battle River and Battleford are examples of Indian names translated into English. The forks of the Battle and Saskatchewan Rivers was a meeting place for Cree, Saulteaux, Assiniboine from the plains. The flat land at the river junction, the ample supplies of wood, water and grass found there made this a popular camping ground. On the other side of the river the Blackfeet were dominant. The ground to the northwest of the river became known as "the debatable land," apparently a kind of no-man's land of Indian warfare where the Crees and Blackfeet fought many battles. In time, the story goes, the Indians came to look upon any tribe crossing the river as bent on war. The Indians named the place Noo-tin-too-si-pi, which means "fighting water". It is an easy transfer from the Indian name to "Battle" River. The application of Battleford

or "battle crossing" follows logically.

After the Indians, the fur traders were the next to influence Saskatchewan nomenclature. In the north where the fur trade was concentrated, there are many examples of names transplanted from other lands by the traders, and of names generally accepted because the place was associated with an individual trader. Peter Pond Lake, named after the colorful early adventurer who came overland from Montreal, is one of many examples.

The early settlers brought with them names from their old homes. Aylesbury draws its name from a town of the same name in Buckinghamshire. Bangor was settled by people from Wales who brought the name with them. Sherwood, a rural municipality near Regina, was named for the village of Sherwood in Ontario from whence came some of the pioneers of the Regina district. It is interesting to speculate upon the possibility of tracing this name back to Sherwood Forest of the Robin Hood tales. But before we begin to draw too many conclusions, we may learn a lesson from the name Salicotts. This is also the name of a place in Scotland, and one might conclude that the early settlers were from that part of the old land. But the fact is that the earliest settlers called their settlement Stirling. The name was changed to Salicotts when the Manitoba and North-Western Railway Company built a line into the district in 1888, to commemorate the birthplace in Scotland of Andrew Allan, president of the railway company.

Occasionally one runs across such stories as these in looking at the origin of place names. Ardill is said to be derived from an expression used by a new-comer who had been born within the sound of Bow Bells. He had climbed the hill adjacent to the town and with his last breath, as he reached the top commented: "a damned 'ard 'ill". Or the story of the settler of European origin, who when offered a price for his land on which the townsite of Hafford is located, said that he "couldn't h'afford to take it." These are good stories; and, at least, they make a starting point for serious research.

HOMESTEADING

Grant MacZwan

(From "Between the Red and the Rockies")

On a new farm innumerable jobs shouted for attention. There were building logs to be fastened into walls, fireguards to be ploughed, fences to be constructed, sod to be broken, stones or brush to be removed from fields, and walls to be dug. The settler had to race against time, for the main season, which terminated at freeze-up about the first week in November, was far too short. The work of developing a farm had to be done, while the dirty dishes and the sweeping could wait.

The farm houses where there were women were better looked after, for the homestead mothers were both courageous and resourceful. They did wonders in reconditioning old clothes. They made a snack with a sod roof look and feel like home. They made bread that has never been surpassed in goodness. And they made jack rabbit stew taste like chicken. After listening to sympathy because rabbit was the only meat which she and her family had all winter, one of those frontier heroines explained that they did not tire of it because she had discovered fourteen ways of preparing it. Some not so versatile, however, recited the verse:

Rabbits young, rabbits old,
Rabbits hot, rabbits cold,
Rabbits tender, rabbits tough,
Thank you, sir, I've had enough.

Fortitude was a characteristic of the pioneer men and women. None but the stout of heart could have witnessed the desolation produced by hail, drought, and high winds and remained cheerful. One summer afternoon a community gathering was held at a certain settler's home. A black cloud came up from the west and in a few minutes hailstones were driving a promising crop into the ground. Nobody who has not felt it can realize the disappointment that can come from fifteen minutes of heavy hail, with occasional stones as large as a man's fist and many the size of a pullet's egg. When the storm ended, sympathetic guests made ready to depart, but the pioneer mother said, "No, don't hurry away, the children have gone to gather some hailstones and if you'll wait, we'll make ice cream." Honourary degrees have been granted for less.

SUMMER FALLOW

From "Proceedings and Transactions of the Royal Society of Canada, Vol. 29.

The man who first took in hand the solution of prairie agricultural problems, and thus at one and the same time concluded the pioneer stage of agriculture upon the plains and inaugurated the modern era, was Angus MacKay of Indian Head, who has well merited the title of "The Apostle of the Summer Fallow". It was he who pointed out the significance of what transpired in 1885. In the spring of that year farmers near Qu'Appelle hired their horses to transport military supplies for the troops proceeding to Batoche and Fish Creek. This left them ill-equipped to put in their crops. Accordingly some of the land already broken could not be spring-ploughed, and lay idle. In this year a few of the farmers, after they had finished their seeding operations, ploughed in June and July the balance of their broken land in preparation for the next year's crops. The rains came, weeds grew, and the farmers used the harrow to check the weeds. It happened that the next year, 1886, was very dry. Most crops failed. But those who had summer-fallowed their land had 23 bushels of wheat to the acre, as compared with 5 bushels on land prepared in the ordinary way. Angus MacKay had the vision to see that the problem of securing the farmer against a drought was solved. The principle of the summer fallow had been discovered. Moisture must be stored in June and conserved by surface tillage afterwards.

THE NORTH WEST MOUNTED POLICE

From "The Canada Year Book"

When Canada acquired the North-West from the Hudson's Bay Company in 1870, the new territory was a vast Indian hunting and battle ground - a gigantic buffalo pasture. The Indians of the farther plains had never permitted permanent trading posts to be established there, though they had not refused to accept trading visitors from the Saskatchewan and Missouri Valleys. But this did not satisfy the white man. Wagon trains from the Missouri River Valley and free traders with their carts from the Red River Settlement began to carry "fire-water" to the Indians. Though many Hudson's Bay Company officers and missionaries made frequent and vigorous complaints, these had little effect and a veritable plague of illicit traffickers swarmed across the border to the utter demoralization of Indians and white men alike. Especially troublesome were the members of the ferocious Blackfoot Nation - the Blackfeet proper, the Bloods and Pieguns, all speaking the same language, and the Sarcees, a small adopted tribe. Settlers on their way north from the United States were commonly waylaid by debauched Indians and completely wiped out.

In 1873 a small party of freebooters from beyond the Boundary fell upon a camp of Assiniboines in the Cypress Hills, on the Canadian side, in retaliation, it was said, for wrongs inflicted by Indians from the north. With repeating rifles they cut down the defenceless red men indiscriminately. For no apparent reason, a camp of Piegans was butchered mercilessly to the number of 170 men, women and children by armed white men. Smallpox also appeared and was reducing the Indians of the plains to a sorry plight. These conditions were not conducive to orderly settlement. About this time, too, the demarcation of the western half of the International Boundary was being carried forward under an International Boundary Commission.

The Dominion Government, disturbed by the constant reports of lawlessness and disorder, assigned an officer to examine conditions. He reported that the entire Northwest was "without law, order or security for life or property" and recommended: (a) the appointment of a Civil Magistrate or Commissioner, after the models existing in Ireland and India; (b) the organization of a well-equipped force of from 100 to 150 men, one-third to be mounted; (c) the establishment of several government posts, and (d) the extinguishment by treaty of Indian titles to the land, and other essentials.

On May 23, 1873, six years after Confederation, the Dominion Parliament authorized the establishment of the North West Mounted Police. The force was to be a semi-military body, the immediate objectives being to stop the liquor traffic among the Indians, to gain their respect and confidence, to break them of their old practices by tact and patience, to collect customs dues, and to perform all the duties of a police force.

On July 9, 1874, the entire Force of six troops struck westward from the little settlement of Buffalo on the Red River, the headquarters of the Boundary Commission. Day after day, the travel-worn cavalcade, accompanied by ox-carts, wagons, cattle for slaughter, several field pieces and mortars, mowing machines and other equipment, faced new difficulties. The long grind from the Red River left its impress on the little army, but the first rough experiences disclosed a stamina and endurance that augured well. By mid-October the improvised builders of Fort MacLeod - the first outpost of constituted authority in the farthest west - had been hastily begun.

By 1875, the force had become firmly established. The bordermen responsible for the Assiniboine massacre in the Cypress Hills in the spring of 1873 were rounded up for trial and, close to the scene of their murderous revenge 160 miles east of MacLeod, Fort Walsh was built and was soon as busily occupied as the parent post.

After the first few months, Blackfeet, Bloods, Piegans, Sarcaas - the entire Blackfeet Confederacy - as well as Crees, Assiniboines and Saulteaux, were not slow to sense the meaning of the 'scarlet Legion'. In due course, *Maintiens le Droit* - the motto of the force - was to become a recognized axiom of the plains, to "uphold the right", an open passport to security.

Native chiefs visited the force, first in curiosity, afterwards in full confidence of Canada's intentions. Barbarity and civilization met on common ground. At last the tall, lithe figure of Crowfoot, the great Ogema of the Blackfeet and the head of the Confederacy, rode up with impressive dignity, he advanced and cordially shook hands. On that day Canada safely launched her ship of state upon the broad ocean of the West!

PIONEER JOURNALISM

By Earl Drake, 'Saskatchewan History', 1952.

The newspaper press, when it first made its appearance in the Territories in 1878, had already become a very significant part of the civilisation of the settled parts of the Dominion. Even in British Columbia and Manitoba it had been flourishing for nearly twenty years, but in 1877 the only printing press in the North-West Territories was the hand press brought in that year by Father Grouard of the Catholic Mission at Lac La Piche to print religious booklets in the Indian dialects.

The father of territorial journalism was Patrick Jermie Laurie, editor of the Saskatchewan Herald. Laurie, an experienced printer and editor, accustomed to frontier conditions and possessing a shrewd business sense, moved his press to Battleford - for this was the new territorial capital and this meant government printing contracts and an ideal location in which to take advantage of the expected expansion of the West. But if Laurie was canny, he was even more courageous in moving to Battleford, because he had tremendous handicaps to face. He loaded his press on an ox-cart in Winnipeg and set out alone on the six hundred mile trail that was without a bridge or a ferry, for Battleford, a place he had never seen. Seventy-two days later he arrived, a complete stranger, in this tiny village in the wilderness where the mail arrived only once every three weeks. There was, however, a telegraph line to Winnipeg and Edmonton which functioned spasmodically, and this supplied him with enough news to issue a paper fortnightly.

The Herald's first issue appeared on August 25, 1878 as a fourteen inch by ten inch, four page paper set in six point solid to give maximum of news with a minimum of paper. This latter policy was necessitated, Laurie explained to his readers, because as the railway had not even reached Winnipeg, "freight charges were abnormally high, but he promised at the same time "when the trade justifies it, we will enlarge." The price was \$2.00 per year in advance, the aim "to advocate the best interests of the territories at large," and the motto "Progress," (which was symbolic of the aspirations of both the contemporary press, and the West itself). This first issue also contained a locally composed verse, the Herald's Song, which expressed the paper's real aim, "I will open this night's rapscion till the land shall ring again, with the tramp of a restless legion, garnering its golden grain," and also the amazingly prophetic lines, "If danger or gloom or sorrow should lower their pall today, I will live, for a sunny to-morrow shall glorify my way." Floods, rebellion, threats, depression and continued isolation were to "lower their pall," yet the Herald did live, always for that "sunny to-morrow" which never really came for Battleford and its "wild.

One of the principal features of all papers was the column of short little notes on local news. These breezy little items of a sentence or two covered all the home-town gossip. Arrivals, departures, births, marriages, weather, new buildings, social events past and future, local business and government appointments, and generally, anything of interest was included, in no special order. This column often saw short little reminders to stir the town to action, like "The day of Jubilee (July 1) is close at hand! How will it be celebrated here?" Little blurb for the papers' advertisers were often inserted, as when the Times noted, "The Billiard and Pool tables of T.B. Davis arrived on Saturday; no more dull nights for the boys." Laurie was the unexcelled master of this art and much of the distinctive charm of the Herald lies herein. The Battleford paper's local column contained all the usual comments and in addition

noted the movement of game, the dress and comments of visiting Indians, the way the fish were biting or the news that "Mr. Otton and Mr. Laurie have cauliflower heading out," or "Yellowlegged plover were here on the 5th."

An anonymous Winnipeg writer said near the end of the Territorial period,

"Among the contributing factors to Western development may be recorded the influence of the Western Canadian Press. In this vast country the printer came hand in hand with the pioneer. The debt of gratitude the West owes to its press has never been sufficiently acknowledged or appreciated. With tireless vigilance and unfaltering loyalty the man who controlled the organs of publicity have toiled always with zeal and nearly always with discretion, for the welfare of their district and their country."

THE RAILWAY

(From Report of The Royal Commission on Dominion Provincial Relations, 1937)

Agricultural settlement of the Saskatchewan plains was made possible by transcontinental railways and branch lines.

In 1900 the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway (completed in 1885) stretched across the southern prairies; a branch line extended north from Regina through Saskatoon to Prince Albert, and the Soo Line extended south from Moose Jaw through Estevan to St. Paul, Minnesota, but beyond these links only two or three branch lines from Manitoba extended very short distances into Saskatchewan. Prairie conditions facilitated rapid and inexpensive construction and the railway mileage of the province more than trebled in the opening decade of the century. This period saw the completion from Winnipeg to Edmonton of the main lines of the Canadian Northern Railway (1905) and the Great Trunk Pacific (1910), the former traversing the park belt, the latter emerging from the park belt to skirt the northern edge of the prairie plains, and the multiplication of feeder lines in the eastern part of the province. Settlement outstripped railway construction on the seed-rid plains but branch lines were rapidly extended into the region between 1911 and 1916. The building program was interrupted by the war but renewed again in the twenties, so that by 1931 a railway network covered the agricultural area of the province. Railway construction into the new settlements of the northern wooded area continued after 1930 at a reduced rate and in 1936 Saskatchewan with its 8,624 miles of track had a railway mileage greatly in excess of that possessed by any province in the Dominion with the exception of Ontario.

THE HUNGRY THIRTIES

John Archer - From Encyclopaedia Americana.

The decade of the 1930's was one of almost unrelieved misfortune for Saskatchewan. Drought, wind, grasshoppers, rust and unprecedented low prices for farm products brought on an economic catastrophe. From 1930 to 1939 the average annual cash income of this province of some 900,000 people was only \$80,000,000. At the height of the depression one half of the farm population had been forced to seek government assistance. A commission appointed by the Dominion government reported that Saskatchewan had suffered a steeper decline in income in a comparable time than any other part of the civilized world. The population of the province fell from 921,795 in 1939 to 895,992 in 1941.

The cycle ended as the decade of the 1930's closed and an era of abundant rain and good crops followed. The war brought greater demand for food-stuffs with consequent higher prices. The postwar years have seen continued good crops and continuing steady prices. The province made a rapid financial recovery producing in 1953 a farm cash income of some \$711,419,000.

From "Milestones and Memories" by "The Stroller" (Regina Leader Post, 1934)

A period of drought unprecedented in the records of prairie settlement synchronised with a depression unprecedented in Canadian agriculture, and the province of Saskatchewan in which the dried-out area chiefly lay, had to bear an exceptionally heavy burden. For nine years the drought held almost unbroken over most of the best agricultural area of the province. The following extracts give a picture of conditions in 1934 in one section of the afflicted area:

"We entered Saskatchewan at Antler, and from there to Stoughton, a distance of more than 50 miles, we passed through a landscape of almost incredible desolation. There had been a little rain this season, but the dry and thirsty soil, depleted of its reserve moisture by long and continued drought, had absorbed it without a trace remaining.

"The land was as lifeless as ashes, and for miles there was scarcely a growing thing to be seen. Where a scanty herbage had struggled up through the dust, flights of grasshoppers had apparently completed the destruction and then despairing for further sustenance, had flown off to other fields.

"And as for the people themselves, God only knows what their extremity must be. Perhaps they have been unfortunate in their selection of a part of the country unsuitable for sustained cereal production, or they may be suffering from a combination of unfavourable conditions which comes only once in a lifetime, but whatever the cause, the land upon which they have depended for sustenance has utterly failed them".

THEN AND NOW

1. In 1905 Saskatchewan produced 26,100,000 bus. wheat valued at \$16,900,000
In 1952 we produced 435,000,000 bus. valued at \$600,300,000
2. In 1905 Saskatchewan produced 19,200,000 bus. oats valued at \$5,000,000
In 1952 we produced 152,000,000 bus. valued at \$76,000,000
3. In 1905 Saskatchewan produced 893,000 bus. barley valued at \$322,000
In 1952 we produced 92,000,000 bus. valued at \$84,000,000
4. In 1906 Saskatchewan produced 170,319 pounds creamery butter valued at \$33,987
In 1952 we produced 27,811,000 lbs. valued at \$15,783,000
5. In 1905 Saskatchewan produced 125,000 tons of coal valued at \$195,000
In 1952 we produced 2,020,000 tons valued at \$3,895,000
6. In 1905 Saskatchewan produced no oil
In 1953 we produced over 2,600,000 bbls. valued at over \$3,000,000
7. In 1905 the seeded acreage was 2,104,583
In 1952 it was 24,199,000

8. In 1905 our mineral production was \$253,000
In 1953 it was over \$50,000,000
9. In 1905 Saskatchewan's net income was under \$38,000,000
In 1952 it was over \$870,000,000
10. In 1905 the population was 257,763
In 1951 it was 833,788
11. In 1948 capital investment in Saskatchewan was \$243,000,000
In 1953 it was \$455,000,000

In 1905, when Saskatchewan became a province, and A. E. Forget took the oath of office as the Lieutenant-Governor of the new province, the first budget estimated the needs of public services for fourteen months ending February 28, 1907, at \$2,067,567, and the second budget showed a \$482,280 surplus. Saskatchewan has come a long way since then; estimated expenditures for 1953-54 were \$70,425,980.



PART III
SASKATCHEWAN AND THE ARTS

Through unleashed storms the prairie hears
Echoes of bison's headlong flight;
She sees braves crouched round tepee fires
While winds, like war-cries, wail all night.

Her dreams are not of drought scarred wastes,
Or stiffly patterned fields of grain . .
The past she mourns is here once more
When blizzards keen across the plain.

Margaret Complin

AS PAINTERS SEE US

James Henderson

From Newspaper and Magazine Articles

James Henderson was born in Glasgow of a long line of ancestors who went down to the sea in ships. His father was captain of a large ocean liner sailing to all parts of the world. His mother was a Highlander with the temperament and imagination of her race.

Early in life this young son of a Scottish sailor turned to an artistic career. He was apprenticed at 16 to a lithographic artist for seven years, studying at the Glasgow school of art in the evenings. Following his apprenticeship, he was engaged for a time in commercial designing and theatrical poster work in London.

In 1909 he came to Canada, spending a few years in Winnipeg and Regina before moving to Fort Qu'Appelle in 1915. Here he began the work which was to win him international recognition as Saskatchewan's premier artist.

While Henderson's chief fame is for his Indian heads, he is also noted for his landscapes, most of them of the Qu'Appelle country. He has held exhibits of his work at Wembley and other art galleries in England, and in Glasgow. In Canada his work has been shown in the exhibitions of the Royal Canadian Academy, Montreal Art Association, and the Ontario Society of Artists.

Henderson pictures hang in all of the principal galleries of Canada as well as in the United States and England. One of the largest private collectors of his work is Mr. Justice Robson of Winnipeg.

Just before his death in 1951, the University of Saskatchewan honored Mr. Henderson by granting him an honorary Doctor of Law degree in recognition of his outstanding contribution to Saskatchewan culture.

Edmund Morris

From Bureau of Publications.

Edmund Montague Morris, son of His Honour, Alexander Morris, Lieutenant Governor of Manitoba and the North West Territories, was born at Perth, Ontario, 1871, and died at Toronto, 1913.

He studied painting at the Art Students' League, in New York, and under Laurens and Constant in Paris, and returned to Canada in 1896. In 1897 he was elected an associate of the Royal Canadian Academy and later won for himself a reputation as a painter of Indian portraits. He early realized the value of preserving records of the rapidly vanishing past.

He spent some years in searching Canada from end to end for type faces of the various Indian tribes and has preserved for all time some splendid examples of the chiefs and warriors of the Cree and Blackfoot nations.

He painted in all some fifty-five Indian heads, remarkable for virility and power of treatment, for truth and beauty of color, and for an intangible glow of romance which must have lighted the spiritual eye of the painter. As pictures, aside from their historic interest, they are of high artistic value.

These records now hang in the National Gallery at Ottawa, the Ontario Art Gallery at Toronto, the Parliament Buildings at Ottawa, and the Saskatchewan Legislative Hall.

Professor A. F. Kenderdine

By Steward Easterfield in 'Community and Recreation'.

Augustus F. Kenderdine was born in Blackpool, England, and received his art training in Manchester and Paris. He exhibited paintings in both of these cities as well as in London. About 1907 he felt the lure of the West and took up land near Lashburn, Saskatchewan, where he farmed and ranched for several years. He found inspiration for his painting in the wide-flung prairie landscape and in 1920 travelled to Saskatoon and held a one-man exhibition. He was immediately recognized as an artist of great merit and received an appointment as Instructor in Art at the University of Saskatchewan. In 1934, when Regina College was incorporated in the University, he was appointed Professor of Art and Director of the School of Fine Arts at the College in accordance with an agreement to develop the teaching of art in the newly adopted institution. In 1935 the Summer Art School was opened at Murray Point and Mr. Kenderdine became its presiding genius. This project lay nearest his heart and he laboured unceasingly to make it a centre of inspiration for young and aspiring art students, and especially for public school teachers who were enabled to combine study with recreation and return to their schools with new enthusiasm and energy for their work.

Kenderdine's painting naturally belongs to a period. It shows undoubtedly the influence of the 19th century English and French schools of thought, but this does not mean that his work is outmoded. It is highly individual and, like all great art, is essentially timeless in its embodiment of aesthetic values and the eternal quality of nature herself. His pictures are a lasting memorial to a fine and discerning artist whom Canada does well to honour as one of her most distinguished sons.

Stephen Moush

By Cliff Shaw, Regina Leader-Post.

Although few Yorkton citizens are aware it exists, and fewer still have seen it, the painting in the dome of St. Mary's Ukrainian Catholic Church, Yorkton, is said to be one of the finest of its kind in North America.

The painting covers the entire dome and has a curvature of over 62 feet. In 1941, an Ottawa art critic estimated the value of the painting at \$35,000 or more. The painting was entirely original and represents the coronation of Our Lady in heaven. It is the work of the late Stephen Moush, whose paintings can also be seen in the Ukrainian churches at Saskatoon; St. Basil's in Regina; Transcona, Manitoba; and at Alvans and Scute in northern Saskatchewan.

Berthold Ischoff, K.S.C.G.C.

By R. H. MacDonald, Western Producer.

One of the last things you would expect to see in the rural area around St. Walburg in the north-western part of Saskatchewan, is an art studio filled with treasures that will grow more valuable with the years. They are the work of Berthold Ischoff, who died in 1939 at the age of 72, after having spent 26 years in a country he learned to love well.

In Saskatchewan his works are to be seen in Leipzig; in St. Peter's Cathedral, Worcester; St. Benedict Church, St. Benedict, Holy Rosary, Desail; St. Leo Church, St. Leo; St. Elizabeth's Hospital, Humboldt; Notre Dame Church, North Battleford; Notre Dame, St. Walburg; St. Peter's, Paradise Hill.

If Berthold Imhoff left little in gold to his heirs, he left a treasure in works of art. In his specially built studio there is the odd easel at which the artist worked and it is surrounded by more than 300 works of art for people to see.

Campbell Tinning

By K.M.E., Regina Leader-Post.

Mr. Tinning has been painting seriously since his early 'teens. Although he was born in Saskatoon and lived in Regina until 1938, he admits it's taken him a long, long time to discover the prairies.

He went east and west and overseas. He painted steadily and wherever he went. His work has gained steady recognition, particularly in the east. He was commissioned by the Ford Motors Company at Dearborn for nine paintings of Montreal. His pictures have been shown at the Philadelphia Water Color show and in a Canadian showing at the National Gallery in London. He has had numerous one-man shows in Montreal galleries and has had one-man exhibits in Vancouver, Toronto, and London as well.

In 1948 Campbell Tinning spent three weeks in the fields near Lorfie, Saskatchewan, painting right in the thick of harvest. Lorfie, which Campbell describes as a "typical and very paintable wheat town", has quite got itself on the map as something more than a pinpoint on a railway line. One of Campbell's oil paintings of Lorfie wheat fields now hangs on the walls of the Canadian club of New York City in the clubhouse in the Waldorf-Astoria. "I am very pleased and proud that I was chosen to picture my native province for the Canadian club where many former prairie people as well as many Americans will see it," Campbell writes.

Kenneth Lockhead

Regina Leader-Post.

A young Regina painter is bringing fresh and exciting meaning to the prairie landscape.

He is Regina College art director and associate professor Kenneth Lockhead, who says: "I believe it's not so much what you paint as how you paint it." Lockhead looks for certain symbols of the prairie and then puts them on canvas in unusual perspective. He paints the familiar grain elevator surrounded by a huddle of small buildings which is the prairie town, but adds a haystack, the skull of a cow, or the empty shell of an ancient auto for an atmospheric touch.

The prairies have made a vast impression on this young man who came west from eastern Canada. Already he is succeeding in capturing the spirit and atmosphere of the country in his paintings.

Robert Munton Hurley

By Charles Lighthody, in 'The Union Farmer'.

Robert Hurley is an artist who, in a special sense, belongs to the people of Saskatchewan, and especially to the farm population, because our lonely farmsteads, our hamlets standing so solitary in midst of bald prairies, are favourite subjects of his paintings.

To many who have seen his work, the name Hurley conjures up the image of a prairie "whistle stop" with an elevator or two standing out against high sky. What the windmill was to Rembrandt and others of the Dutch school, the grain elevator is to Hurley. It is his object of romance, and an expression of our feeling for our homeland. We often forget that windmills, too, are useful objects, like elevators, though they have come to seem conventionally romantic and "artistic" only because great painters taught us to see their beauty, and we lost sight of their utilitarian value.

It is the gift of the artist to make us see beauty in common, every day useful things. Hurley's subject matter has variety, reflecting the seasons and many objects of prairie life, flour mills, a power booster, railway station with sheds and boxcars, a "windbreak" line of trees in spring, wheat sheaves, an old well, an abandoned farm with rotting posts alant, a prairie rainstorm with all the sky amash, fences obtruding from the snow like the bones of dinosaurs long extinct, patterns of wires, rails and telephone poles.

Above all, he makes us feel the windswept emptiness of North America's plains; in his landscapes, they seem less populous than when the buffalo and the Indian hunter roamed them. Cheerless human habitations and structures in Hurley's paintings enhance our sense of the immense vastness of the prairies. "The great lone land," an early visitor called it; and the great lone land it remains in these pictures.

Hurley's painting has received more than local recognition. His work has been widely bought, and hence today is many places throughout our continent. Specimens of it are to be seen in Washington, D. C., in the headquarters of Saskatchewan's commissioner in London, and in the villa of the head of the Rockefeller Foundation's mission in Sardinia. The famous musician, Kenneth Spencer, is an enthusiastic patron.

It was in Toronto that Gerome Duquesnoy, the Parisian art critic, saw Hurley's work. He accorded it an appreciation which might well startle some local students of art. He described Hurley in 'La Revue Moderne' as a "modern mind, a temperament open to development, a painter who is self taught . . . It is to this fact that he owes his originality and independance of style . . . a style all his own, simple and so devoid of artifice . . . The work of this artist deserves a place apart among contemporary Canadian water-colour painters."

THESE MADE MUSIC

From Press Releases

Robert Fleming

When Bob Fleming left Saskatoon to continue his musical studies in Toronto he was known as a promising young pianist and composer. Today he is among Canada's top ranking composers and one of the very few who has to his credit a successful ballet.

Because of their Canada-wide distribution, the Saskatoon musician is best known for his film music. As a staff composer for the National Film Board, he has written music for more than 45 films. Film music, although short-lived, is very exacting, the Saskatoon composer finds. Mood and orchestration are first considerations, but also producers have ideas and these have to be settled before the music is finally decided. Writing music for films gives the composer opportunities not provided in other fields. Mr. Fleming has found his experience in film music has proven invaluable in composing other music.

For two consecutive years, Bob Fleming won the prize by the Canadian Performing Rights Society for the best original composition open to all musicians of all ages in all parts of the Dominion. He has studied under scholarship in England. A good number of his works are now published, and his "Nursery Suite" has been performed by Sir Ernest MacMillan and the Toronto Symphony Orchestra. His solo instrumental and vocal compositions have also received wide performance on radio broadcasts and in such musical centres as New York and Toronto.

In a report to parliament by the National Film Board the following tribute was paid to his work: "Fleming has already shown great aptitude for sensitive and affective musical background both for animation where he has deftly utilized unusual woodwind combinations and in other shorts where he has contributed original children's songs."

Neil Chotem

For 25 years now, a growing public has been listening to Neil Chotem, pianist who gave his first public performance five years after his birth in 1920. Chotem, the composer, made a tentative debut the same year with the production of a waltz. Chotem, the arranger, started his career about ten years after this by transposing orchestral works for piano so that they could be performed by himself and his fellow-students at the studio of Lysell Austin in Saskatoon. And Chotem, the conductor, emerged after the war in Montreal where the other three had settled.

Patricia Fitzgerald, a CBC International Service music producer, tried to solve this puzzle by using him as arranger, conductor and soloist all at the same time, and her idea produced an album of transcriptions of musical comedy hits that has proved one of the most successful items in the International Service's library of transcriptions.

These transcriptions have been presented by the CBC in Canada and abroad, so there will be some listeners who have heard Chotem in this composite role. But he is most widely known as a pianist. His recitals and broadcasts before the war in Saskatoon and Winnipeg introduced him to a wide audience, in the West particularly. Since moving East, he has appeared

frequently in recital and in concert performances with Les Concerts Symphoniques and the Toronto Symphony Orchestra; and he has given frequent recital broadcasts on the CBC.

As a composer and a conductor, he has probably received widest recognition for the music he wrote and directed for such CBC Wednesday Night drama productions as 'The Dybbuk', the broadcast version of Kafka's novel 'The Trial', and the radio adaptation of Jakob Wassermann's 'The World's Illusion'.

George Haddad

It has been said of George Haddad, brilliant Canadian pianist, that he "climbed from his crib to the piano seat." George Haddad was born of Syrian parents, at Eastend, Saskatchewan. When he was only eight, he won the highest honors in the Saskatchewan music festival. At the age of 13 he obtained his first degree, A.T.C.M., with first class honors. He went to Toronto in 1936 to study at the Toronto Conservatory of Music. There he received Bachelor of Music and L.T.C.M. degrees. He later studied on scholarship with Olga Samareff Stokowski in New York, where he made his Town Hall debut in 1947. Since 1945, Mr. Haddad has been giving concerts in Canada and the United States as well as Europe.

One of the highlights of his career was a command performance before the Governor General and Viscountess Alexander at Rideau Hall, Ottawa. He also played before the pope.

George Haddad enjoys playing the works of modern composers but he says Schumann and Chopin are his favorites. One of his Paris critics referred to him as "one of the rare North American pianists to feel Debussy as a Frenchman." The New York Musical Courier commented on Mr. Haddad's ability: "He has distinction of style and appealing expression." Sir Ernest MacMillan said of the young Canadian pianist: "His playing has the authentic bravura touch and is remarkably clear."

Irena Bubniuk

One more example of Saskatchewan's ability to produce talented musicians is evident in Miss Irena Bubniuk, a noted pianist who has played before royalty and performed with reputed European artists.

Miss Bubniuk studied music in Saskatoon with Mrs. Norma D. Mead and Lyell Gustin. Many Saskatchewan musical festival awards came to her, including the Chisholm scholarship. She has had awards from the University of Saskatchewan, and a medal from the Royal Conservatory of Music in Toronto, and a scholarship to the Royal College of Music in London, England, in 1945.

In London she studied with Frank Merrick, professor of piano playing at the Royal College of Music, and she also studied singing with Cuthbert Smith and composition with Dr. Harold Darke. She appeared as soloist with the Royal College of Music Symphony orchestra, and in 1945 won the diploma in the International Festival of Piano playing in Genoa, Italy.

Irena Bubniuk has played sonata recitals with notable European violinists, and has accompanied the leading singers from the Covent Garden and Sadlers Wells opera companies. During her stay in England she was asked to play before the Earl of Athlone and the Princess Alice.

June Kowalchuk

In 1935 a plump little seven-year-old girl walked up to the platform of the Ukrainian hall in Regina to make what was her first public appearance as a singer. That little girl was June Kowalchuk, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Nick Kowalchuk, Regina.

Sixteen years later, June made another public appearance. This time the pretty 23-year-old lyric soprano was presented by Edward Johnson, former manager of the Metropolitan Opera Company, before a celebrity studded audience of 3,000 at Massey Hall in Toronto. With the presentation came the announcement that she had been awarded first honors and a cash scholarship of \$1,000 in the "Singing Stars of Tomorrow" radio program. It was a moment of great pride and achievement, the more so because the long road between her Massey Hall appearance and that first one as a very little girl had not been easy. Had June been less endowed with courage and determination, she would have given up long ago in the face of her limited finances and restricted opportunities.

At fourteen June sang with the Regina Symphony Orchestra. Later she won a series of musical festival contests in Saskatchewan, and earned a reputation as a very gifted singer. In 1948 the Kiwanis Club of Regina helped her to attend the Toronto Conservatory of Music, where she worked part-time in a Toronto department store to help pay expenses. Within a year the girl's progress had so impressed the conservatory scholarship board that it offered her a full scholarship in its opera school, which June entered in the fall of 1949.

Many an aspiring Canadian artist dreams of winning the Canadian Broadcasting Company's French network singing competition - "Nos Futures Etoiles." Against a large and talented field, June Kowalchuk carried off the first prize in that contest early in 1950. But even greater honors were in store for the cobbler's daughter, for in 1951 came the "Singing Stars of Tomorrow" award. Today June is busy filling concert and radio engagements throughout Canada. She is "one of the most promising operatic sopranos in the country," according to a large Canadian magazine which presented a feature story about her rapid rise to fame.

W. Seamer Betts

The "Grand Old Man of Saskatoon Music" attained his 90th birthday on Wednesday, January 27, 1954. But W. Seamer Betts looks many years younger than his four-score years and ten. His mind is still very much alert, particularly where his beloved music is concerned, his memory is phenomenal, his eyes are bright, his silvery hair still abundant and he still walks, if not fast, at least with an erect carriage.

W. Seamer Betts was born in London in 1864 within the sound of Bow Bells (if the wind was in the right direction). He very early showed marked signs of musical ability and generally was the "exhibition" pupil on the occasion of government school music inspections. His professional life in England was extremely hectic and also very demanding. For 25 years he was conductor of the Regent Street Polytechnic choir, professional soloists and orchestra, and for the same length of time he conducted the choir of Lavender Hill Congregational Church. One of the outstanding events in the life of Mr. Betts while in England was the National Temperance Union's Children's choir at the Crystal Palace, which he conducted for nine years.

The Betts family came to Canada in 1920, direct to Saskatoon, where Mr. Betts took over St. John's Church choir, thus beginning a new career at the age of 55. For 28 years he continued this work, finally retiring when the cathedral presented him with a framed address in tribute to his fine work and leadership. During those years he presented the choir in many festivals and festival awards came thick and fast. For 15 years on each Good Friday he conducted the choir to orchestral accompaniment in Handel's Messiah.

Mr. Betts turned his work also toward boys' voices, and for 20 years he conducted boys' choirs. Mr. Betts also formed the Kinamen Male Chorus, made up of members of the Kinamen Club, a fine group which did concert work and entered music festival classes. Another of his activities was conducting the Saskatoon Philharmonic Society in its annual light opera presentations at the Empire theatre.

The testimonial presented to Mr. Betts on the occasion of his resignation as choirmaster of St. John's Cathedral, reads in part. "Your contribution to the church throughout Canada is witnessed to by the fact that in many Canadian choirs are to be found members who have received training and guidance and testify to the contribution you have made to their understanding and appreciation of church music."

Lyell Gustin

When Lyell Gustin, Saskatoon piano teacher, was selected by the Royal Conservatory of Music of Toronto as a guest lecturer at its summer school, it was the first time that a westerner had been recognised and chosen for such a position with the R.C.M.

To those who know Mr. Gustin's worth this honor has long been delayed. He is recognised as one of the leading piano teachers in the country. Few teachers in Canada can boast such a large number of Canada's most talented performers as have come from his studios. Some have made their homes in the United States, some in Europe, but most have remained in this country.

Mr. Gustin is known not only for his brilliancy as a teacher, but also across the land for his interest and work in recognition for the reputable music teacher. Saskatchewan was the first province to inaugurate the Registered Music Teachers' Federation into a body and Mr. Gustin was president when the registration act came into being. The national federation was formed during his term of office and he had much to do with this national establishment. For five years he was national president, so popular was his leadership.

Murray Adaskin

A concert held in Convocation Hall at the University of Saskatchewan in 1953, made musical history not only for Saskatoon and Saskatchewan, but also for all Canada. Twelve numbers on the program were composed by the students of a harmony and theory class conducted by Murray Adaskin, head of the music department of the university. This was Saskatchewan music. To Mr. Adaskin, himself a Canadian composer of note, goes much of the credit, for it was his encouragement and skill in instruction which brought such astonishing results. So far as is known, never before in Canada have so many students from one class written music all of which was worthy of performance.

THE WRITERS SAY

Robert Moco

From 'This is Saskatchewan'.

The earth of Saskatchewan is brown and fine of texture. Like other things of profoundness, it is deceptively simple. But no man, however insensitive, can walk upon it and not at some time feel its greatness. No man can plant his seeds in it, watch the plants spring through its surface, and then reap their product without sensing that here in this earth is something of universality, of immemorial time.

Perhaps as nowhere else in Canada a man can stand alone in the wheat fields of Saskatchewan, and, under the uncoiled skies far from his neighbour, know that here he is in the presence of the strength of the nation.

Ridiculed was the earth of Saskatchewan by early travellers who saw it of no use other than as a long though even passage-way from one side to the other. This earth became, of course, the producer of some of the greatest wheat crops in the world. It turned Canada's eyes for the first time unswervingly to the potentialities of the export markets so important now to the nation. It brought men to it, harboured them on it, and moulded fibre as strong as that of the soil itself into their character.

Because of these men and this earth, there occurred here some of the strangest, most bizarre, most tragic, more glorious episodes in Canadian history. Out of these, in turn, came repercussions which have helped shape the country's destiny and, with a last undreamed of discovery, the destiny of all of mankind. The hands of many have built it and so unspoiled, so malleable has been this earth to their touch that men still living have seen the superstructure of Saskatchewan placed upon the foundation they themselves laid.

Marjorie Wilkins Campbell

From 'The Saskatchewan'.

The Indians called it "Kiaiskatchewan", the river that flows rapidly. For many years they talked about it to the white men who came in ships to Hudson Bay and by canoe up the rivers and lakes to the east. Down its swift waters they brought peltries to barter for tobacco and brandy or rum, bright beads, and the iron that shoots fire. It was the highway to the great Manitoba, the water of the prairies, and the lake the merry singing Frenchmen called "Quinnipiac", the way that led from the plains of the buffalo and the land of many fur-bearing animals. The Indians talked of vast mountains toward the setting sun and a far-off blue water.

.....

The railway arrived in the Saskatchewan country about the same time as the steamboat. Those who can recall steamboats on the river will tell you that it was the railway that put the boats out of business.

"If it hadn't been for the trains . ." they opine regretfully.

"If it hadn't been for the Saskatchewan . ." they ought to say, the unco-operative, beautiful, high, low, meandering, lovable Saskatchewan. The damned Saskatchewan. But old-timers don't blame the river. They remember the boats. Like the odor of jack-pine smoke that lay along the valley hours

after a boat had passed, the brief, exciting era lingers in their memory. Five or six decades have merely bestowed a patina of romance.

The real story of steamboating on the tawny river runs something like this: "SS Marquis beached at Prince Albert, 1886 . . . SS Northwest, wrecked by high water at Edmonton, 1903 . . . Northcote, run ashore at Cumberland . . . Medicine Hat, keeled over at Saskatoon . . . Lilly, sank below Medicine Hat . . ." And so on. And on.

The SS Lilly lasted for six years. The Manitoba five. The Northcote was venerable when she was beached after thirteen seasons. Largest boat ever afloat on the Saskatchewan, the 212-foot Marquis, was built in 1882. Her reign as proud queen ended in 1886, when she, too, joined the long list of hulks that lie buried or half-buried in the mud and sand that settles about them each spring.

W. O. Mitchell
From 'Who Has Seen the Wind'.

Here was the least common denominator of nature, the skeleton requirements simply, of land and sky - Saskatchewan prairie. It lay wide around the town, stretching tan to the far line of the sky, clumped with low buck brush and wild rose bushes, shimmering under the late June sun and waiting for the unfailing visitation of wind, gentle at first, barely stroking the long grasses and giving them life, later, a long, hot gusting that would lift the black top soil and pile it in barrow pits along the roads or in deep banks against the fences.

But for now, it was as though a magnificent breath were being held, still puffs of cloud were high in the sky, retaining their shapes for hours on end, one of them near the horizon, presenting a profile view of blown cheeks and extended lips like the wind personification upon an old map.

Over the prairie cattle stood still as the clouds, listless beside the dried-up slough beds which held no water for them. Where the snow white of alkali edged the course of the river, a thin trickle of water made its way toward the town low upon the horizon. Silver willow, heavy with dust, grew along the river banks, perfuming the air around with its honey smell.

* * * * *

Spring came to the prairie with the suddenness of a meadow lark's song. Overnight the sky traded its winter tang for softness, the snow already honey-combed with the growing heat of a closer sun, melted - first from the steaming fallow fields, then the stubble stretches, shrinking finally to uneven patches of white lingering in the barrow pits. Here and there meadow larks were suddenly upon straw stacks, telephone wires, fence posts, their song clear with ineffable exuberance that startled and deepened the prairie silence - each quick and impudent climax of notes leaving behind it a vaster, emptier, prairie world. Under the distinctly pencilled edge of the chinook arch, the sky was ideal blue. Crows called; farmers, impatient as though it was the only spring left in the world to them, burning with the hope that this one would not be another dry year, walked out to their implements, looked over them and planned their seeding - barley here, oats there, wheat there, summer fallow there.

The Legend of Qu'Appelle Valley

I am the one who loved her as my life,
 Had watched her grow to sweet young womanhood;
Won the dear privilege to call her wife,
 And found the world, because of her, was good.
I am the one who heard the spirit voice,
 Of which the pale-face settlers love to tell;
From whose strange story they have made their choice
 Of naming this fair valley the "Qu'Appelle."

She had said fondly in my eager ear -
 "When Indian summer smiles with dusky lip,
Come to the lakes, I will be first to hear
 The welcome music of thy paddle dip.
I will be first to lay in thine my hand,
 To whisper words of greeting on the shore;
And when thou would'st return to thine own land,
 I'll go with thee, thy wife for evermore."

Not yet a leaf had fallen, not a tone
 Of frost upon the plain ere I set forth,
Impatient to possess her as my own -
 This queen of all the women of the North.
I rested not at even or at dawn,
 But journeyed all the dark and daylight through -
Until I reached the Lakes, and, hurrying on,
 I launched upon their bosom my canoe.

Of sleep or hunger then I took no heed,
 But hastened o'er their leagues of waterways;
But my hot heart outstripped my paddle's speed
 And waited not for distance or for days,
But flew before me swifter than the blade
 Of magic paddle ever cleaved the Lake,
Eager to lay its love before the maid,
 And watch the lovelight in her eyes awake.

So the long days went slowly drifting past;
 It seemed that half my life must intervene
Before the morrow, when I said at last -
 "One more day's journey and I win my queen!
I rested then, and, drifting, dreamed the more
 Of all the happiness I was to claim, -
When suddenly from out the shadowed shore,
 I heard a voice speak tenderly my name.

"Who calls?" I answered; no reply, and long
 I stilled my paddle blade and listened. Then
Above the night wind's melancholy song
 I heard distinctly that strange voice again -
A woman's voice, that through the twilight came
 Like to a soul unborn - a song unsung.

I leaned and listened - yes, she spoke my name,
 And then I answered in the quaint French tongue,
 "Qu'Appelle? Qu'Appelle?" No answer, and the night
 Seemed stiller for the sound, till round me fell
 The far-off echoes from the far-off height -
 "Qu'Appelle?" my voice came back, "Qu'Appelle? Qu'Appelle?"
 This - and no more; I called aloud until
 I shuddered as the gloom of night increased,
 And, like a pallid spectre wan and chill,
 The moon arose in silence in the east.

I dare not linger on the moment when
 My boat I beached beside her tepee door;
 I heard the wail of women and of men, -
 I saw the death-fires lighted on the shore.
 No language tells the torture or the pain,
 The bitterness that flooded all my life, -
 When I was led to look on her again,
 That queen of women pledged to be my wife,
 To look upon the beauty of her face,
 The still closed eyes, the lips that knew no breath;
 To look, to learn, - to realize my place
 Had been usurped by my one rival - Death.
 A storm of wrecking sorrow beat and broke
 About my heart, and life shut out its light
 Till through my anguish some one gently spoke,
 And said, "Twice did she call for thee last night."

I started up - and bending o'er my dead,
 Asked when did her sweet lips in silence close.
 "She called thy name - then passed away," they said,
 "Just on the hour whereat the moon arose."

Among the lonely Lakes I go no more,
 For she who made their beauty is not there,
 The paleface rears his tepee on the shore
 And says the vale is fairest of the fair.
 Full many years have vanished since, but still
 The voyageurs beside the campfire tell
 How, when the moonrise tips the distant hill,
 They hear strange voices through the silence swell.
 The paleface loves the haunted lakes they say,
 And journeys far to watch their beauty spread
 Before his vision; but to me the day,
 The night, the hour, the seasons are all dead.
 I listen heartsick, while the hunters tell
 Why white men named the valley The Qu'Appelle.

Paul Hiebert

From 'Sarah Binks'. The Song of the Chores

I sing the song of the simple chore,
 Of quitting the downy bed at four,
 And chipping ice from the stable door -
 Of the simple chore I sing:
 To the forty below at break of day,
 To climbing up, and throwing down hay,
 To cleaning out and carting away,
 A psalm of praise I bring.

PART IV
SASKATCHEWAN CELEBRATES

Thy sons to thy Jubilee throng,
And with blessings surrender thee o'er,
By these festival rites, from the age that is past,
To the age that is waiting before.

Thou wert our parent, the nurse of our souls,
We were moulded to manhood by thee,
Till freighted with treasure-thoughts,
 friendships and hopes,
Thou didst launch us on Destiny's sea.

Samuel Gilman

THE SASKATCHEWAN GOLDEN

JUBILEE ACT

Premier Douglas to the House, April 4, 1952.

"We are just emerging from the pioneer period in our history. The memory of the remarkable progress which has been made on these prairies in the last fifty years is still fresh in many of our minds. On the other hand, we may fail to appreciate the full significance of the development that has gone on over a period of half a century. For that reason the government feels that some special notice should be taken of the Golden Jubilee of the Province of Saskatchewan."

Mr. Douglas called on the people of the province to honour our pioneers; to teach the present generation the rich heritage of experience to be found in our history; to remind ourselves that the province has been built on a foundation of co-operation and tolerance among people from many lands, to promote projects and activities which will have a continuing value for the cultural life of the province in the second half of the century. These objectives have become the groundwork of the Jubilee thinking and planning.

Mr. Douglas also outlined what he felt we would hope to achieve by this fiftieth anniversary . . . "a sense of pride in our historical background . . . a stimulus to those who are interested in art, in music, in drama, in painting and in handicrafts . . . lessons in co-operation and tolerance . . . opportunity for people from various countries to display their national arts . . . and opportunity for Saskatchewan to display its growth and development in the economic field."

"Therefore, Mr. Speaker, because I believe that this Golden Jubilee will provide an excellent opportunity for paying our debts of the past, and for recognizing our destiny in the future, I would like to move second reading of Bill No. 62 - an Act to provide for the celebration of the Fiftieth Anniversary of the Establishment of the Province of Saskatchewan."

Mr. M. A. Parker, Leader of the Opposition.

"The Golden Jubilee, in bringing to the attention of all our people, whether they were born here or whether they have come here in recent times, the great accomplishments that have been wrought by those who opened up these plains, I cannot feel that it should be otherwise than inspiring to those who are here, and should be carrying on and carrying forth the work that they have done."

The Honourable Mr. M. S. Lloyd.

"It seems to me that we do get faith for the future by adding up the accomplishments of the past."

Mr. A. G. Kwiatk.

"The people of the Canora constituency are completely in agreement with this Bill, and will do everything possible to make it one of the greatest holidays within this province."

Mr. V. P. Deshayre.

"I wish to assure the Premier and this Assembly that this Bill will have the support of all the people of the Melville constituency. We, in that part of the province, are pioneers in the progress of Saskatchewan, and we certainly feel that we will want to all take a part in this celebration."

The Honourable Mr. J. H. Sturdy.

"It will also provide an opportunity, and an incentive for the children, the youth of this province, to take pride in the accomplishments of their parents and their grandparents."

Mr. J. E. McCormack.

"I do think that there are so many interesting stories in the history of this province that should be recorded in some manner, so that future generations can have the benefit of them. In the celebration of this 50th anniversary of the province, if an effort could be made to record such things it would be a great step towards getting a good history of the province - not just from a military or political point of view, but from the viewpoint of the average ordinary person in the various towns and villages."

THE SASKATCHEWAN GOLDEN

JUBILEE COMMITTEE

With the passing of the Jubilee Act, the Saskatchewan Golden Jubilee Committee came into being. About forty men and women comprise the committee itself. They come from large and small centers all over the province, and represent many organizations, professions and interests. It isn't possible for a committee of this size and coming from such a wide area to meet oftener than once or twice a year, but committee members receive regular newsletters, bulletins, reports of sub-committees, and are invited to submit suggestions and opinions.

The Honourable Mr. Justice E. M. Culliton is chairman of the Jubilee Committee. Though born in Grand Forks, North Dakota, Judge Culliton grew up in Saskatchewan, graduating from the University of Saskatchewan with a Bachelor of Law degree in 1928. During his university years he was president of the Student's Representative Council. He was called to the bar in 1930, and practiced law in Gravelbourg. He has served the province both as a member of the legislature and as provincial secretary. He went overseas as a captain of the Royal Canadian Artillery during the second world war; and in 1944 was transferred to the department of the Judge Advocate General as a major, visiting, in his legal capacity, most of the Canadian army headquarters overseas. Since the war he has continued a career of public service as a justice of the Saskatchewan Court of Appeal. Judge Culliton is an invaluable adviser and guide in the planning of our provincial celebrations.

Executive Director of the Golden Jubilee staff and committee is Fred McGuinness, who comes to the province from Manitoba where he is well known as a public relations consultant. He is a veteran of naval service in the second world war. Upon his discharge from the navy he studied arts and science at United College, Winnipeg, and at the University of Manitoba. While a student at the University of Manitoba, Mr. McGuinness was employed by the National War

Finance Committee as a public speaker, addressing many bond rallies throughout the province. His experience since that time includes service as regional public relations officer with the Unemployment Insurance Commission; and consultant to a number of Manitoba organizations. He received commendation for his work as assistant director of information for the Red River flood headquarters at the time of the Winnipeg floods.

Before his appointment, Mr. McGuinness submitted a brief on the celebrations of the Saskatchewan Golden Jubilee. He suggested that the Saskatchewan government, in preparing for the celebrations over two years in advance, was taking advantage of an opportunity overlooked by most other provinces - "to promote the name of Saskatchewan as no provincial name has been promoted before. With two full years devoted to the planning of such a celebration, the end result should repeatedly come to the attention of every citizen of North America."

The three-fold purpose of the Golden Jubilee program is to honour our pioneers; to inform Saskatchewan people about their province; and to tell the rest of the world about Saskatchewan!

Early in '53 eight sub-committees were set up to implement the Jubilee program.

(1) Dr. G. W. Simpson, professor of history, University of Saskatchewan, is the chairman of the Historic Sites, Maps and Publications Committee. This phase of the Jubilee program includes the official history, related publications, and the work of the historic sites branch.

(2) Creative Activities. Dean W. A. Riddell of Regina College was appointed chairman, and the Saskatchewan Arts Board approved as the committee itself. After a year of planning, this committee is ready with a program to stimulate the arts throughout the province, not only in '54 and '55, but designed for a continuing value to the people of Saskatchewan.

(3) Tourist Promotion. With chairman George Grant, president of the Hotels' Association of Saskatchewan, this committee's purpose is to alert the province for the influx of tourists and Jubilee visitors in 1955. Each community will be encouraged to make its own parallel preparations. Information centers will be located at major entrances to the province and other strategic points.

(4) Exhibition Committee. T. H. McLeod, manager of the Regina Exhibition Association, chairs this committee, with plans to organize Saskatchewan's "A", "B", and "C" exhibitions into the official entertainment arm of the Golden Jubilee Committee.

(5) Publicity. Eric Knowles, editor of the Saskatoon Star Phoenix, has been appointed publicity chairman.

(6) Community Activities. The committee hopes to promote Jubilee celebrations and projects in every Saskatchewan city, town, village and rural municipality. R. L. Stutt, country organizer for the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool, has accepted chairmanship, and Ernest W. McKenzie has been appointed to the Jubilee staff as director of community activities.

(7) Homecoming and Reception. The special task of this committee and its chairman Gerald O'Shaughnessy, secretary of the Moose Jaw Chamber of Commerce, is to contact 'ex-Saskatchewanians', to invite them to revisit the province in '55, and to issue a particular invitation to distinguished Canadian personalities to attend our celebrations.

(8) Religious Activities. Our churches and religious organizations will be encouraged to undertake Jubilee projects of their own, and to help organize throughout Saskatchewan a provincial day of prayer, Sunday, July 17, 1955.

PRESERVE OUR HERITAGE

A sense of pride in our historical background. This will be achieved first in an official history of the province of Saskatchewan. Author Jim F. C. Wright, artist A. W. Davey, and researcher Alex Robb are co-workers on this project. Its publication in 1955 will mark the new stature of the province. Of special interest to educationalists will be the abridged version for the senior public school grades, and a volume of selected readings and documents for the scholar. To preserve our heritage in a history surely is to knit our people together in common roots and traditions.

Communities, too, are encouraged to write their own local histories. Some have already honoured universities in this way. Moose Jaw's Golden Jubilee book, and 'THE SIOUX RIVER TOWNS' are fine examples. Some, through Homemakers clubs, have entered the Lady Tweedsmuir Village Histories competitions. 'THIS COUNTRY OF OURS' was awarded second prize for the Dominion in 1949 in this competition. It might be a social studies project for a high school group, as was the mimeographed booklet, 'THE STORY OF PINE PLAIN'. It might also be a collection of personal stories of pioneers of the district, as was 'TALES OF THE WOODBROOKS', compiled by Mrs. Mary Jossar and Mrs. Stanley Jeal.

The official history and its related publications are part of the Golden Jubilee Committee's answer to the Premier's challenge to "achieve a sense of pride in our historical background". The other part is in the identifying and marking of our historic sites. A permanent Historic Sites Branch of the Department of Natural Resources has been established, and J. I. Herbert appointed its director. Mr. Herbert is on loan to the Golden Jubilee Committee until after 1955, so that the historic sites program may be integrated with the over-all Jubilee program. Mr. Herbert began by making a thorough survey of the province - the recognized sites, the need for more and improved markers and better road conditions leading to sites, and a sampling of community attitudes. He reported deep satisfaction everywhere in the province at the news that a permanent historical sites program was in the offing, and was assured of co-operation from all communities.

What is an historic site? It is a physical reminder of a past event that had far-reaching significance in the life of a people. The commemoration of a site may take the form of a plaque or a cairn with an inscription. It may be a suitable spot for a picnic grounds, camping site or park. It may be a building of historical interest that could house a small local museum. These are the means to dramatize our history. The educational possibilities of the historic sites program are many. Every year, for example, school children from surrounding districts visit the Fort Rattleford National Historic Park. These field trips are living proof to them of their historical heritage. The search for and development of new sites, too, will encourage the whole community to take an interest in their local story. Mr. Herbert has pointed out that much of the best ground work in finding sites has been done by district people, and particularly by small boys on treasure hunts.

Not the work of identifying historical sites and trails; 'middens', which are the refuse heaps left by early peoples; and caves which might have been stop-overs in some ancient trek; involves a more scientific approach than treasure hunting. The use of mine detectors in archaeological research has been pioneered in this province. Mr. A. I. Bereskin, Department of Natural Resources, first introduced the idea, and it has proved invaluable. While from the remains of old buildings, axe heads and other metal tools can be located by

the detector, and often will confirm a hitherto disputed site location.

The study of old documents is also an important part of the historic researcher's work. The search may begin with an account such as this in the files of the Royal North West Mounted Police: "They pressed north-west between Long River and the Coteau of the Missouri, reaching Old Wives Lake on 8th August . . . a 'cripple camp' was established". Where is the site of Cripple Camp? Many clues must be tracked down. An old timer reports finding, back in the dry years, what appeared to be tent pegs from an old encampment in the dry bed of Old Wives Lake. But the lake is back to its normal level and the story can't be checked. Another story comes in, of a ford on the Wood River south of the lake, which had been called 'cripple crossing'. It's a likely camp site, but a mine detector sweep reveals nothing. Further intensive study of police documents reveals that the force had turned south from Old Wives Lake, following the Wood River, before they finally established Cripple Camp. Another old timer reports that the camp was established two bands up the Wood River where it joins the Notukeu, and the clues begin to check. The archives in Ottawa may be able to find a map showing the route taken by the police on that great western trek in 1874. The now-likely site is one of the beauty spots along the river; a fine setting for an historic marker and an excellent possibility for recreational facilities.

The townsmen of Fort Qu'Appelle are planning a different kind of historic project - a scale model of the old Hudson Bay Fort, based on information in survey plans, narrative descriptions and sketches. The fort was probably the only one in the West to have a thatched roof. The part it played in the history of the West places this site in a position of national importance. A model of this kind would be an exciting visual aid to the teaching of our history.

A detailed program for 1954 has been presented by Mr. Herbert and approved by the sub-committee on historic sites, maps and publications. It provides for the marking of 40 sites, trails and public buildings. Some of these sites are suitable for picnicking or camping grounds; and facilities such as outdoor fireplaces, tables, benches, shelters and sanitary accommodation may be provided. Where they are near to cities, towns or villages, the sub-committee will provide only the historic marker, and the community will be invited to develop and maintain the recreational facilities. Several communities have already embarked on such joint projects. Small grants to assist local projects will be made at the discretion of the sub-committee.

Where historic sites are to be marked adjacent to provincial highways, drive-offs from the road to the adjoining property, with parking space, will be constructed under the direction of the Department of Highways. At the approaches to historic markers, directional warning signs will also be erected by the Highways Department; for example: "Historic Marker - 1000 feet".

Three types of markers will be used, as well as bronze tablets on historic buildings. The most common type consists of a rustic sign board, 48 inches by 96 inches, hanging from a cross beam and supporting uprights, inscribed with a description of the site and the words "Preserve our Heritage". For sites where the historical importance does not warrant a detailed inscription a smaller signboard, 24 feet by 36 feet, will be used. Where historic trails intersect highways, and at fur-trade sites, another type of marker will be placed, consisting of a concrete platform 16 feet long, uprights and gabled roof, a 48 by 96 inch signboard, and with a full scale model of an ox-cart for the trail markers, and of a fur-press for the fur-trade markers.

CREATIVE ACTIVITIES

Music Competition Awards

The Saskatchewan Arts Board, in co-operation with the Golden Jubilee Committee, announces awards to Saskatchewan composers in instrumental, vocal and folk music classes. Closing date for entries is October 15, 1954, and the competitions will be judged by Mr. Healey Willen, Alexander Brett, and Richard Johnston - all well-known Canadian musicians. Further information about these competitions may be obtained from the Jubilee office. The purpose of these competitions is not only to stimulate musical talent in Saskatchewan, but also to aim towards establishing such competitions on a permanent basis, and to encourage the musically gifted to remain in Saskatchewan where they can contribute to the culture of our own province.

Competitions in Handicrafts and Literature

In the other creative fields other competitions have been set up by the Arts Board and the Jubilee Committee. Awards for handicraft designs, with special consideration for designs with a Saskatchewan motif, will be given, as well as prizes for the completed article. There will be a competition for Indian work. In addition, handicraft exhibitions are planned for 1955. Saskatchewan writers may enter a short story, a one-act play, a poem or a group of poems in competition. Again, detailed information may be obtained from the Jubilee office. Projects in art and drama are also being planned. In all the creative activity projects the emphasis is on plans that will continue to benefit the people of Saskatchewan long after the Jubilee year.

Jubilee Choir

It has now been officially announced that the Golden Jubilee Committee will sponsor a Jubilee choir of high school students. The man behind the choir is Neil Harris, director of musical productions for the Jubilee. Mr. Harris is known to Saskatchewan people as author and director of last year's coronation pageants, and the historical pageant honouring Saskatoon's 70th anniversary. Choir directors will be Don Cowan and Lloyd Blackman, Regina high school music teachers. The choir will have a repertoire of serious and popular music and special Saskatchewan music, and will be available to conventions and community celebrations throughout the Jubilee year. It is hoped that they will also have out-of-the-province bookings, providing the engagements coincide with school holidays.

A Saskatchewan Musical Revue

Mr. Harris has been commissioned by the Jubilee Committee to write a musical revue with a Saskatchewan theme, again to be available for special events beginning with first bookings in late August of '54, with the National Kinsmen's Convention in Saskatoon. Mr. Harris plans to have two acts for his revue - one in Saskatoon and one in Regina. Frank McRae, professor of drama, University of Saskatchewan, will design the stage settings. The revue, a humorous interpretation of Saskatchewan history and atmosphere in song, dance and skit, is arranged for an hour and a half performance, but the last act is designed as a summing up of the story and can be given as a 25 minute show by itself.

School Broadcasts

In keeping with the Jubilee program, Gertrude Murray, supervisor of School Broadcasts, reports plans for a full series of broadcasts dealing with the story of Saskatchewan from Indian days to modern times. They will run on alternate Wednesdays from October of '54 to April of '55. In addition, there will be a fifteen minute program sometime this spring on the theme of students writing their own community histories, with reference to the contest for student histories sponsored by the North Battleford Museum in 1950.

From Rj Staples, supervisor of music, come suggestions for massed school choruses throughout the province, with School Music Broadcasts for 1954-55 built around the massed chorus idea, emphasizing the part-singing of Jubilee songs. These choruses, like the Jubilee choir, will be a fine asset to pageants and other Jubilee celebrations. Mr. Staples hopes that the choruses and music programs may be united into one final radio pageant in 1955, with every school in the province singing the Jubilee music at one time - surely an inspiring expression of community participation in the Jubilee theme.

Jubilee Pageant

A pageant about Saskatchewan is being prepared, similar to the coronation pageants which were so successfully produced last year in over twenty communities. The pageant will be written by Mr. Harris, and flexibly designed so that each community may include its own history in the production. The Saskatchewan songs which will be taught on the School Music Broadcasts are to be the musical setting for the pageant. With this material available, and with the assistance of Mrs. Florence James, drama consultant for the Saskatchewan Arts Board, it is the hope of the Jubilee Committee that Saskatchewan will see many celebrations of this kind in 1955.

COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES

This year's Jubilee planning will emphasize community participation. It will be the job of Mr. McKenzie, the director of community activities, to take the Jubilee program into every Saskatchewan city, town, village and rural municipality with these objectives in mind:

1. A celebration of a local Jubilee Day in 1955.
2. That some thought be given to the honouring of local pioneers.
3. That each community be urged to consider a local history project, or the marking of historic sites which have a local significance but are not of provincial importance.
4. To sponsor homecomings of former residents.
5. To suggest the use of the Jubilee pageant for local celebrations.
6. To suggest permanent commemoration projects, such as a community park or playground, ballpark, or some other project which would fulfill a local need.

From this general outline, the executive of the community activities sub-committee will extend the program to fit community resources.

A Provincial Day of Prayer

Saskatchewan churches and religious groups will co-operate in the planning of a provincial day of prayer, Sunday, July 17, 1955.

"This day, the first day of the provincial homecoming period, should be regarded as a day of prayer - prayers of thanks for the past fifty years, and prayers of hope for the future?"

- Honourable Mr. Justice E.M. Calliton.

Jubilee Day

Because each community will have long established picnics, sports days and exhibitions, there will be no official provincial holiday to mark the Jubilee. The choice of a Jubilee Day will be left to local groups. On this day communities will gather to remember their history and dedicate their minds and hands to the tasks that lie ahead. But though the commemoration of a Jubilee Day will mark a high point in the anniversary celebrations, other projects during '55 - whether a new public building, a festival of handicrafts, fairs and sports days, improved roads and tourist facilities, a display of economic progress - these, too, are a vital part of the anniversary theme.

JUBILEE!

LEVITICUS 25:

10. And you shall hallow the fiftieth year, and proclaim liberty throughout the land to all its inhabitants; it shall be a jubilee for you, when each of you shall return to his property and each of you shall return to his family.
11. A jubilee shall that fiftieth year be to you; in it you shall neither, sow, nor reap what grows of itself, nor gather the grapes from the undressed vines.
12. For it is a jubilee; it shall be holy to you; you shall eat what it yields out of the field.
13. "In this year of jubilee each of you shall return to his property.
14. And if you sell to your neighbour or buy from your neighbour, you shall not wrong one another.
15. According to the number of years after the jubilee, you shall buy from your neighbour, and according to the number of years for crops he shall sell to you.
16. If the years are many you shall increase the price, and if the years are few you shall diminish the price, for it is the number of the crops that he is selling to you.
17. You shall not wrong one another, but you shall fear your God; for I am the Lord your God.

"A jubilee is a significant milestone in the life of a community. It is a time when we may pause and look back with thankfulness and with joy on the achievements of the past. We can draw strength for the future by recognizing this past. 1955 is the year of the golden jubilee of Saskatchewan. It provides a golden opportunity for us to pause, to give thanks, to have fun, and to wind into recorded spools the history of our province.

"The celebration of jubilees goes back beyond the earliest history. The Bible mentions the practice of honouring a jubilee. The Babylonian "Zend Avesta" records a jubilee. The wise homilies of Buddha advise all men to mark their jubilees.

"A jubilee, then, is a time when we straighten our backs from the toil of the day -- bend our heads in prayer and thanksgiving, kick up our heels in song and dance, and write down the achievements of the past -- so that people of the future may know why so much laughter and learning came out of Saskatchewan in 1955.

"This fiftieth Jubilee is going to be a success - of that I am certain. The degree of success will depend on the depth and breadth. The more varied the diet - all the way from popcorn and pari-mutuels to history and hosannas - and the more extensive the coverage - province, community, club and individual - the greater, better, louder, more lasting will be our Jubilee."

- John Archer.



THE SASKATCHEWAN GOLDEN JUBILEE COMMITTEE

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